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FOR SHEER
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THE KABUL TIMES

ROAMER
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...the swiss quality watch of
worldwide reputation

VOL. VII, NO. 228

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1968 (JA DI 4, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AFS. 4

APOLLO ON ITS WAY BACK AFTER TENTH SUCCESSFUL ORBIT

CAPE KENNEDY, Dec. 25, (AFP).—Col. Frank Borman successfully operated the Apollo 8 20,500 pound thrust rocket to blast the spacecraft out of its lunar orbit and on its two-day path back to earth at 0610 GMT today.

The manoeuvre was carried out during a complete communications blackout as the command module flew around the hidden side of the moon during its tenth lunar orbit.

Radio contact with the Apollo was lost at 0542 GMT as it disappeared behind the moon. The Apollo broke out of its lunar orbit three minutes 22 seconds after the rocket was fired.

It was ten minutes after firing before radio contact was reestablished and NASA officials at the Houston Control Centre were able to announce the manoeuvre had been successful.

The Apollo 8 astronauts who became the first men to orbit

the moon, reported it looks grey... no colour... like plaster of paris.

Astronauts Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders picked out landmarks on the lunar surface as their spacecraft skimmed the moon in an orbit ranging from 60.5 to 169 nautical miles.

The Apollo 8 swung around the moon on Christmas Eve, just over 69 hours after blast-off last Saturday from Cape Kennedy.

The orbit manoeuvre came as the spacecraft was hidden behind the dark side of the moon and temporarily out of contact with control stations on earth.

Ground controllers held their breath as they waited anxiously for Apollo 8 to come into range again. Then after just over half an hour of strained silence, a jubilant space official announced: "We've got it. Apollo 8 is in lunar orbit."

The astronauts reported that their spacecraft rocket engine had burned for just over four minutes as scheduled, to swing the Apollo into lunar orbit.

Lovell, describing man's first eye view of the moon, said: "The moon is essentially grey. No colour. Looks like plaster of paris. Sort of a greying beach. Doesn't stand out as well here as it does back on earth..."

"The craters are all rounded off. There's quite a few of them. Some are newer. Many of them look like—especially the round ones—look like they've been hit by meteorites or projectiles of some sort..."

"The walls of the craters are terraced, about six or seven different terraces all the way down."

If the spacecraft rocket had failed to jerk the astronauts into orbit, the Apollo 8 would have been pulled around the moon by lunar gravity and whipped straight back to earth like a slingshot.

After two orbits of the moon, the spacecraft fired its rocket engine again and went into a circular orbit 111 kilometres above the lunar surface.

Shortly beforehand, the astronauts made their first live television broadcast from lunar orbit.

As the television camera ranged over a section of the moon's surface, one of the astronauts said there were a lot of what appeared to be "very small new craters that have these little white rays, radiating from them."

The astronauts also referred to a number of craters by such names as Mercury, Washington, Apollo, Slayton, Grissom, White and Chaffee as well as by their own names—Borman, Lovell and Anders.

Space officials explained later that these were purely unofficial code names given to help identify hitherto unnamed craters.

Gus Grissom, Ed White and Roger Chaffee were three astronauts who died in January 1967 in a sudden fire which swept their Apollo spacecraft during a ground training session.

Flight director Glenn Lunney told a press briefing later that "as far as we can tell, we have a completely go spacecraft."



Astronauts Frank Borman, James A. Lovell and William Anders display the Apollo 8 insignia, a device of their Christmas moon-orbit flight.

Pakthia RDP begins drinking water project

GARDEZ, Dec. 25, (Bakhtar).—Work on the Zambar village, Jaji Maidan woleswali drinking water project will begin soon. The project implementation of which requires an expenditure of Af. 3.5 million is being undertaken by the Rural Development Project in the woleswali in cooperation with the people of the area and the World Health Organisation.

The project covers 147 villages with a total population of 60,000.

Pakthia Governor and President of the Pakthia Development Project Gen. Isa yesterday inspected the project installation. He was accompanied by Omar Khel Loj Woleswali of Khost.

U.S. eager to end snags on talk problem

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, (DPA).—The United States is "anxious to break through the procedural problems and get on to the substantive issues of peace" in Vietnam, the White House said Monday.

The comment came from assistant press secretary Tom Johnson following a meeting between President Johnson, William P. Rogers, President-elect Nixon's Secretary of State-designate, and Cyrus Vance, Deputy U.S. negotiator at the Paris peace talks.

Vance, who is in the United States for consultations brought Rogers up to date on the discussions in Paris and prospects for the future.

Tom Johnson told newsmen Ambassador Vance made it clear to Rogers that the President and the United States government are anxious to break through the procedural problems and get on to the substantive issues of peace.

"He (Ambassador Vance) said he could not predict when there would be a breakthrough, but he said the delegation was working night and day, in his phrase, to overcome some of the procedural roadblocks."

Ceasefire begins in Vietnam but U.S. reports incidents

SAIGON, Dec. 25, (AP).—The first hours of a Christmas ceasefire in South Vietnam were marked by nine shooting incidents, the U.S. command reported Tuesday night. Two were termed significant and the others minor. A 24-hour shutdown declared by the Saigon government and its allies went into effect at 6 p.m. (1000 GMT) and fell within a three-day ceasefire period proclaimed by the Viet Cong that began 17 hours earlier.

One of the two incidents described as significant occurred 53 minutes after the start of the allies ceasefire, spokesman said. In it, elements of the U.S. 25th infantry division in night defensive positions were fired on with 10 rounds of artillery that wounded seven Americans, the command said. Artillery fired back on the suspected enemy positions with unknown results. The exchange took place about 65 km northwest of Saigon.

The second significant incident was reported an hour after the beginning of the ceasefire about 45 km north of the capital. In it, spokesman said, a reconnaissance patrol from the U.S. first infantry division came under rocket grenade fire. One American was reported wounded in the eight-minute firefight.

Headquarters spokesman said the other incidents reported so far consisted of small arms fire at aircraft or troops and that they were considered minor. Generally, the early part of Christmas Eve had brought a relative respite across the country. As in the past, both ceasefire declarations were unilateral actions and both sides had warned they were ready to strike back if their forces were attacked.

While the ceasefire vigil went on, chief interest centered on the meeting scheduled for 3 p.m. Christmas Day that would bring together U.S. and Viet Cong representatives for an unprecedented battlefield session.

White House spokesman Tom Johnson said the president and his family wanted to express their heartfelt thanks to the U.S. servicemen in Vietnam who were fighting in the cause of peace.

"As they gather on this last Christmas in the White House, it is their hope and their prayer that peace on earth will soon be a reality," the spokesman said.

Nigeria cuts off Red Cross flights to Biafran areas

LAGOS, Dec. 25, (AFP).—Federal Col. Benjamin "black scorpion" Adekunle has halted all International Red Cross flights from Lagos to Port Harcourt, Calabar and Enugu.

Red Cross sources said the third marine commando division chief stopped the flights Monday. Reliable witnesses in Port Harcourt quoted Col. Adekunle who is apparently in urgent need of communications and transport facilities, as saying the "Red Cross could go to hell".

Col. Adekunle expressed no interest in permitting Red Cross flights within his jurisdiction, they added.

The red cross was flying emergency food and drug supplies into the Port Harcourt-Calabar area aboard two DC-4 aircraft. These were said to have been chartered from Panafrikan Airways under a special contract reserving them especially for the Red Cross.

Meanwhile Reuters reports Biafran forces are observing an eight day truce ordered by their leader Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu, in spite of provocations from Nigerian forces according to a secessionist communique.

The communique said fighting raged in all sectors of the war yesterday as Nigerian troops, tried to regain lost grounds in the various sectors.

It said the Nigerians mortared all day in the Abagana, Ikot Ekpen and Owerri sectors but failed to make any advance.

In Lagos the Federal Nigerian government has said it is unable to accept a one-week truce proposed by Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, although it did declare a ceasefire for the Moslem and Christian December feasts of Eidul Fitr and Christmas.

Indian-Soviet trade pattern to be changed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25, (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has shown real appreciation of the need for a changed pattern of trade with India because of India's increased manufacturing capacity, Indian officials said here yesterday.

Under the trade agreement for 1969 finalised in Moscow recently, India will sell goods worth 89 million sterling to Russia—a rise of 11 million sterling on this year.

India will import goods worth 47 million sterling next year. This year India imported goods worth about 39 million sterling against a trade plan target of 60 million sterling.

The shortfall, over which Soviet authorities expressed concern, was due to development of indigenous capacity in items included in the agreement like earth moving gear and mining equipment, the officials said.

Soviet experts have agreed that future long-term trade plans should concentrate on imports of raw materials and fertilisers rather than traditional items of heavy machinery, the officials added.

82 man Pueblo crew arrives in California

SAN DIEGO, California, Dec. 25, (Reuters).—A U.S. naval officer said yesterday that the captain of the intelligence ship Pueblo, Capt. Lloyd Bucher, had his life "specifically threatened" before he agreed to sign a confession that he was spying in North Korean territorial waters.

Rear Admiral Edwin Rosenberg, who was the U.S. navy Pacific command's special liaison officer with the returning captives, said Bucher had signed to prevent any member of his crew suffering "serious misfortunes".

Admiral Rosenberg was speaking at a press conference arranged within two hours after the arrival of the Pueblo crew. Commander Bucher did not appear. The navy attributed his absence to fatigue.

The 82 surviving crew and their dead colleague in his coffin were released Monday by North Korea after 11 months in captivity.

Probably the happiest of their well wishers—excluding family members eagerly waiting at San Diego air base in California—was the government of South Korea.

The presence of the Pueblo crew came near to upsetting the happy relationships the U.S. and South Korea had enjoyed since the Korean

war.

Up to the moment U.S. and North Korean generals on Saturday negotiated the crews release, their was a chance the friendship between the U.S. and South Korea could be shattered.

North Korea handed over the Pueblo crew Monday at the border bridge known as the bridge of no return. The bridge's name derives from the fact that few people ever crossed it both ways. At the close of Korean war hostilities in 1953 thousands of families were split or united by their decision to cross the bridge from South to North or North to South. For them there was no return to the other side.

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Dec. 25.—U.N. Secretary General U Thant Monday welcomed the release by North Korea of the crew of the U.S. intelligence ship Pueblo. A one-sentence statement issued to newsmen by a UN spokesman declared:

"For humanitarian reasons the Secretary-General is very happy at the news of the release of the crew of the Pueblo and the prospect of their reunion with their families during the holiday season."

Israel says she'll 'sit tight' on present borders

JERUSALEM, Dec. 25, (AP).—Prime Minister Levi Eshkol said Tuesday Israel would "sit tight" on its present ceasefire lines with Arab states until peace was signed, and even then would make only small changes in the present borders.

In a toughly worded speech at the students' rally the premier said: "If it takes 20 years to achieve peace, we'll sit tight for 20 years. Oh, we might make some little (border) changes here and there if it comes to negotiations but not back to June 4—the eve of the 1967 Middle East war."

He made no further reference to borders Eshkol attacked Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko for "apparently failing... to bear on Egypt in the interests of a settlement" during the diplomat's recent Cairo visit.

Guns mar X-mas solemnity in Bethlehem

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 25, (AP).—As men reached out to the moon, the town where Jesus Christ was born held the world's oldest Christmas celebrations.

The moon was shining crescent in the bitter cold night sky as Monsignor Alberto Gori, the Latin (Catholic) patriarch of Jerusalem, recited high pontifical mass over the traditional birth place of Christ.

But under that midnight sky, Bethlehem also was a town bristling with guns.

Automatic rifles and light machine guns poked from every high building. Troops were even on top of the church of nativity which stands over the manger where Mary gave birth.

At Shepherd's Field Bethlehem where the angel appeared to tell

of the Birth, soldiers checked among the pilgrims—and sheep—for possible land mines.

The El Fatah organisation had announced it could not guarantee the safety of pilgrims coming to the holy land this Christmas.

Earlier, 80 miles to the north near the sea of Galilee, Israeli warplanes had swooped low to strike at Arab guerrilla positions just across the ceasefire line inside Jordan. The Israelis had charged the Arabs had fired on an Israeli patrol.

The scenes here were in sharp contrast to the day before when this little town appeared to be an oasis of peace in the trouble Middle East.

Despite the Arab threat, more than 25,000 visitors had arrived in Israeli in the last three da-

ys. About 2,000 of them were Arabs, crossing the Jordan River over the Allenby Bridge from Jordan, Lebanon and Kuwait.

Meanwhile, President Johnson, celebrating his last Christmas in the White House hoped that peace on earth will soon be a reality, a spokesman said yesterday.

White House spokesman Tom Johnson said the president and his family wanted to express their heartfelt thanks to the U.S. servicemen in Vietnam who were fighting in the cause of peace.

"As they gather on this last Christmas in the White House, it is their hope and their prayer that peace on earth will soon be a reality," the spokesman said.



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Seasonal thoughts

Christmas for Christians throughout the world has similar significance as the two Eids in the Moslem world. It is a coincidence that the two religious ceremonies have fallen out this year in the same week. Earlier this week all the Moslems celebrated the Eid ul Fitr at the end of a month of fasting and self-denial.

Today is Christmas day for the Christian world. Such religious occasions are associated with tender human sentiments. It is time when enmities are forgotten and friendships are renewed. It is time for believers to reflect upon their own virtues and liabilities and make an assessment of their performance in the past.

Such religious occasions also provide an occasion to think of those fellow human beings who are suffering from injustice, poverty and other earthly discomforts of life. We are certain that both Moslems and Christians alike have prayed and are praying for a lasting and just peace to prevail in the world.

During this festive week the thoughts of Moslems and Christians alike must have been with those innocent men and women who fall victim to a wanton war in Vietnam and the soldiers who lie in arms on the battle field. Similar thoughts must have been with the victims of the

Food For Thought

Through art one finally establishes contact with reality.

Henry Miller

civil war which is raging in Nigeria and claiming thousands of lives from both sides.

The world cannot remain indifferent to the fate of the Palestine refugees who have been made homeless and are wandering in search of food and shelter. Since both Moslems and Christians have a common interest in the holy places of Jerusalem now occupied by the Israelis they can not remain indifferent to the fate of that holy city.

The fact that both Eid and Christmas have fallen on the same week this year should prompt believers of both religions to close their ranks in the struggle to liberate the holy city and restore it to its pre-occupation status.

The warmth and glory of such religious festivities should kindle the hearts of men not only to pray but also to prevent violence, injustice and to restore peace.

So long as man is threatened by the scourge of a thermo-nuclear war, so long as human beings are plagued by poverty, disease and racialism there cannot be universal happiness. While we offer the season's greetings to our Christian readers we hope that felicitous occasions of Christmas and the New Year will lead to the forming of a united peace front so that the future generations may live in peace.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried an editorial on the release of the 82 man crew of the United States intelligence ship *Pueblo* detained by the North Korean authorities since last January.

With the release of the crews, it said, the year-long *Pueblo* drama which attracted great world attention is almost over. The editorial considered the event a great success achieved by the Johnson administration towards the end of its term in office.

The editorial praised both sides for their tolerance, wisdom and patience in handling the *Pueblo* crisis which could have created another source of international tension.

The editorial said it is not known whether North Korea will release the *Pueblo* itself or not. In any case the *Pueblo* crisis should have taught the world a few lessons.

First of all greater efforts should be made to avoid the chances of bringing about a situation in which a nation can claim that its territorial waters has been violated.

Should the territorial waters of any nation be violated by mistake and unintentionally then it is better that the intruding nation, in accordance with international regulations, apologise for its action.

Every effort should be made to solve disputes which may arise as a result of arresting the intruding ship and its crew through peaceful negotiations. The editorial said the way the *Pueblo* crisis was handled can be an example for similar cases to be handled in the future.

The same issue of the paper front-paged a photo showing the three lunar astronauts dining at the White House in a reception held in their honour by President and Mrs. Johnson before the firing of the Apollo 8 from Cape Kennedy.

Yesterday's *Anti* also front-paged a photo showing the complete trajectory of the Apollo 8 moon shot. The paper also carried an editorial on the Apollo 8 project.

The editorial headed "Race towards the Moon", said the orbiting of three astronauts around the moon and hoping to return them back to earth will be the biggest success achieved by the United States scientists this year in efforts to conquer space.

The astronauts are due to return to earth Friday and are doing well so far. The editorial enumerated some of the other successes achieved by the United States and Soviet scientists in the field of space conquest.

It referred to various other space shots by both the United States as well as the Soviet Union which were of a pioneering nature. Special reference was made to the Soviet space shot Zond 5. This was a manless flight around the moon.

The mission was completed in seven days and was a great success, it said. Now that both countries have achieved notable success in outer space, said the editorial, people throughout the world are waiting impatiently to see which of the two space

powers will be the first to send a man on the lunar surface and return him safely to earth.

In any case the Apollo 8 mission, if completed successfully, will bring man one step nearer towards landing on the moon.

The same issue of the paper carried another editorial forwarding suggestions for the further development of Jalalabad which is the nearest winter resort to the capital and is drawing greater crowds every year.

World Press

The journey of three American astronauts toward the moon was evoked wide acclaim from newspapers and other media around the world—some praising the space mission as a U.S. achievement, others seeing it as a triumph for all humanity.

In London, the *News of the World* said: "The courage and pioneering spirit of the three men who will orbit the moon on Christmas Eve is incomparable".

In Tokyo, *Nihon Keizai* stated: "The courage and power of execution of the American people for undertaking the unprecedented challenge should be highly valued".

In Paris, an editorial in *La Nation* said: "Borman, Lovell and Anders are not merely the envoys of their homeland...they actually appear as the messengers of all mankind".

Writing in the newspaper *Il Tempo* of Rome, Alberto Consiglio said: "The value of project...is profoundly spiritual...precisely because it is uneconomic. Perhaps only now that the bars of the prison earth are broken do we see how, in the uselessness of the materialistic consumer society, man reaffirms his highest ideals and his indomitable spirit in a physical leap toward the heavens."

Radio Cairo said: "...On the attempt depends the hope of humanity to reach the moon and to discover scientific horizons that may contribute to re-shaping life on earth."

In Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, *Die Welt* said: "In world history, December 21, 1968, will take as important a place as August 3, 1492, when Christopher Columbus set out across the Atlantic."

In Hong Kong the newspaper *Sing Pao* commented on the Ham-

burg editorial in these words: "We think the space flight even surpasses Columbus' achievement, for it involves greater risk and far greater wisdom."

A column in the *Rangoon Mirror* stated: "The whole world hopes for the complete success of the Apollo flight and prays for the safe landing of the astronauts."

The American side's tactics of subterfuges at the Paris talks on Vietnam delays the beginning of the conference, Alexander Ter-Grigoryan says in *Izvestia* Saturday.

"Step by step, he says, Washington was pushed to the Paris talks by the military successes of the Vietnamese patriots, the efforts of world opinion and the anti-war struggle inside the United States. Now, when it would seem that the Paris talks should long have become a reality, Washington staged another round of intricate procedural manoeuvres, leading away from the Paris conference table."

Everything has been resorted to—from dissatisfaction over the shape of the conference table to attempts to ignore the National Liberation delegation and "accusations" against the Vietnamese patriots that they are preparing an offensive on Saigon, which, don't you see, prevents the opening of the talks. Military provocations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are being systematically staged at the same time."

"The representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the South Vietnam National Liberation Front in Paris hold a clear-cut position, stinting no effort with the object of opening the talks, he author of the article says in conclusion. This display of good will is in sharp contrast to the position of the American-Saigon side."

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International law

Codification of principles a must: Siddiq

Following is a statement on principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states delivered by M. A. W. Siddiq, representative to the Sixth Committee of the 23rd session of the United Nations General Assembly, 12 December 1968.

The Sixth Committee is once again considering the report of the Special Committee on the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Due to the importance of these principles and in the light of the increasing number of foreign states as members of the United Nations, the General Assembly established the Special Committee in 1963 in order to study and formulate the basic principles of the United Nations Charter concerning the relations of states in international society with a view to the progressive development and codification of these principles in order to make possible their more effective application.

As the Afghan delegation has stated on previous occasions, we are convinced that the codification and progressive development of these principles while leading to the consolidation of the United Nations Charter and of the fundamental principles of the law of nations, which have made it necessary more than ever before, to clarify the present understanding of the basic principles of the charter underlying modern international law and cooperation among states, with different political, economic and social systems.

The Special Committee in its four sessions held so far has been able to reach a consensus on four of the seven principles. The Afghan delegation has had opportunity to express its views on previous occasions with regard to these principles and will, therefore, confine itself to conveying its views on the remaining three principles which so far there is no agreement on their formulations.

Before doing so, I wish to take this opportunity to express my delegation's gratitude to the chairman, the two Vice-Chairmen, and the Rapporteur as well as the distinguished Chairman of the Drafting Committee for their devotion and untiring efforts.

Concerning these principles, namely that states shall refrain in their relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Charter, the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention in the domestic jurisdiction of any states, my delegation regrets that inspite of agreement on some elements of the principle of non-use of force in the last session of the Special Committee, the Special Committee has not been in a position to formulate this very important principles, and to complete the formation of the other two important principles. My delegation would like to take this opportunity to make some general comments on these principles.

The Afghan delegation wishes to state that the principle of non-use of force should in no manner be interpreted as being applicable to disputed territories or boundaries which form remnants of colonial domination, or political arrangements by colonial powers. We would like to emphasise that this consideration is of essential importance in cases where the people have been deprived of exercising their legitimate right of self-determination.

The support of the cause of such people should in no way be considered interference with the territorial integrity or domestic affairs of a territory who against the will of its people, and before the will of the people has been ascertained by the exercise of their rights of self-determination, having all possible

alternatives from which to freely determine their own fate, claim that such territories are an integral part of their country.

My delegation shares the view that the term "force" should not be limited to armed force alone, but also include economic, political and other forms of pressure which entail the effect of undermining the territorial integrity or political independence of a state.

We also agree with the statements that wars of aggression constitute an international crime against peace and humanity, and situations brought about as a result of illegal use of force should not be recognised. We believe that it is the duty of all states to refrain from all kinds of armed action and use of force directed against the peoples struggling for their inherent right to self-determination and independence, on the basis of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

As we have stated on many occasions, we believe that the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples is no longer recognised as only a moral or political postulate but as an inherent and undeniable right of peoples necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security. The growing membership of the United Nations in the past years beyond any shadow of a doubt indicates that adherence to the principle is basic to the fulfillment of the purposes of the United Nations.

With regard to the principle concerning the duty of states not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any state in accordance with the Charter, my delegation regrets that the Special Committee has not, so far, been able to further widen the area of agreement which already exists in General Assembly resolution 2131 (XXI).

Regarding the future programme of work of the Special Committee, my delegation believes that the Committee, which has already to its credit some valuable accomplishments should continue its work in the future for the anticipated successful formulation of the three important remaining principles.

UN assembly

Tass reporters assess 23rd session

Tass correspondents, Edward Baskakov and Kim Belyayev report. The General Assembly of the United Nations ended its proceedings. The representatives of 126 countries of the world considered almost 100 items of the Agenda. The session passed a number of major resolutions which undoubtedly will promote the cause of peace and security of the peoples, the expansion of international cooperation for the sake of all mankind.

The session was marked by aggravation of tension in a number of regions of the world, intensification of imperialist intrigues against the countries of the socialist community, against the national liberation movement.

However, it is significant that the attempts by some powers to revive the cold war atmosphere and thus to frustrate the solution of major problems did not meet with support of the overwhelming majority of delegates.

The attempts by the United States, British and some other delegations to drag to the lofty rostrum of the United Nations the so-called "Czechoslovak question" and on this plea to divert the Assembly from the discussion of topical problems, for instance, failed disgracefully. The efforts by the countries of the socialist community and the delegations of developing states of Asia and Africa ensured the adoption of a

number of important resolution in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations charter.

The contribution to the solution of the disarmament problem is of paramount importance. In the discussion of this problem in the first committee, the overwhelming majority of delegates stressed its decisive significance for the future of mankind. The foes of the treaty for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons did not succeed in having decisions adopted which would delay the entry into force of this highly important agreement.

The memorandum on several urgent steps for an end to the arms race and for disarmament, presented by the Soviet government to the assembly, enlisted support and approval of many delegations. The specific proposal contained in this document to slow down the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, were reflected in the speeches of a number of delegations and in official documents of the session.

In defiance of the efforts by the few opponents of relaxation of international tension, the assembly by a majority vote passed a resolution, which invited the 18-nations disarmament committee to step up its activity in drafting an international agreement on general and complete di-

armament and to pay special attention to the steps suggested in the Soviet memorandum.

Also of positive significance is undoubtedly the call by the assembly for the early opening of Soviet-American talks on questions related to a slow-down of the race of strategic armaments. The United Nations Secretary General was invited to prepare a report on the consequences of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The session under review observed the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the human rights declaration by the United Nations. Many delegates recalled the lofty ideals of the declaration, especially when they stressed the necessity of abolishing the vestiges of the abominable colonial system and all other shapes of oppression. The government of the South African Republic was sharply denounced for spreading the policy of racial intolerance not only through its own country but also to illegally occupied territory of Namibia.

Many delegates expressed indignation over the connivance by certain powers with the racist Ian Smith regime, which usurped power in Southern Rhodesia. The government of Portugal was stigmatised for its undisguised colonial war against a number of

(Continued on page 4)

West Irian

Jakarta army improves political climate

Indonesia's army is poised for its first real breakthrough in improving the political climate in West Irian pending the territory's scheduled act of self-determination next year, Irianese travellers reported Saturday.

They related the details of tortuous negotiations which have led to the surrender under amnesty of a prominent rebel leader, and are now aimed at securing the surrender of an even more influential tribal chief.

The main trouble spot in West Irian is the Manokwari area in the western tip of the territory, where the warlike Arfak tribe, the most unified of West Irian's clans, first showed their mettle in operations against Japanese occupying forces in World War Two.

Sheltering a Dutch lieutenant and 10s of his men the Arfaks, under their chieftain Lodewijk Mandatjan, killed a number of Japanese troops in guerrilla warfare and seized their weapons.

These, along with American rifles airdropped at the time, are now used as highly prized dowry gifts at wedding ceremonies, but are seldom fired for lack of ammunition.

Twenty years later, discontent with Indonesian rule in the terri-

tory began rising, three years after Indonesia took it over from the Dutch in 1962.

The primitive Arfaks under Lodewijk Mandatjan and a relative named Barens, gave shelter to Fritz Awom and a group of malcontents from the more advanced nearby regions of Biak and Serui.

"Awom Laoer planned a raid on an army barracks in Manokwari and the fierce attackers had to be dispersed by strafing from the air."

(Up till recently the army has maintained that Awom is dead but this claim is now generally believed false).

Last November an Indonesian paratroop major from Sukarnapura succeeded in making contact with Barens, Mandatjan, who had earlier taken him as an adopted son in a tribal ceremony before the rebellion.

The major succeeded in persuading Barens and his followers to come to the coast under an amnesty, but when they arrived in Manokwari, they were twice fired upon and finally emerged from the jungle only a few weeks ago.

Lodewijk Mandatjan, now aged about 55, with a large harem and a titular Indonesian major's title given him before the rebellion, still

remains in the jungle.

But there have been negotiations for his surrender involving the recent visit of a party of his followers to Jakarta.

Indonesian hopes are running high that he will give himself up in mid-January and a planned army offensive has been called off in anticipation of this.

It is generally thought that without the support of the Mandajans and their tribe, Fritz Awom, regarded as the most militant and educated of the rebels, will be powerless to operate further.

The estimated number of the Arfak tribes is about 15,000 but the success of the current peace operation does not depend on their mass resettlement in town areas.

Indonesian army statements that some 10,000 Arfaks have already surrendered to government posts are not of major importance since they are people who habitually live a nomadic hand-to-mouth existence in the jungle and do not like to stay too long in urban areas.

It is their leaders who can make the difference between war and peace by telling them Indonesians are not enemies but friends again. (Reuters)

Provincial Press

By A. Staff Writer

The daily *Badakhshan* in an editorial entitled "Reasonable Proposals" comments on a recent recommendation sponsored by 15 developing nations at the United Nations General Assembly in which the member nations are urged to devote one day's military expenditure to fight hunger, poverty, disease and ignorance.

The paper refers to the fact that astronomical amounts of money are being spent on military preparedness and says that a small percentage of these amounts are to be channelled into humanitarian efforts to wipe out the social evils predominant in many parts of the world.

The paper hopes that the member nations will heed this recommendation. The paper says further that the countries who are engaged in the arms race will stop producing deadly weapons and destroy arms already stockpiled.

The daily *Parwan* has an editorial entitled "The Security Council's Call". While one sees that today East and West warmly talk about the reduction of arms race and the banning of nuclear tests, the skirmishes and bloodshed in Vietnam, the Middle East and in some African countries are becoming more and more serious.

The paper mentions Angola and Guinea, two Portuguese colonies, where the native people fight for their freedom and independence and where they are subject to all kinds of suppression and inhuman acts.

Angola, the paper went on to say, which is one of the richest lands in Africa, has been struggling since 1961 to break the yoke of colonialism to force the foreign power out.

Mozambique, also with a similar aim has begun a struggle to free the land from the minority whites and take over political power.

The United Nations, which has been considered the guardian and protector of peace throughout the world, so far has passed several resolutions aimed at freeing those African territories who still live under colonial rule.

In a resolution recently passed by the United Nations, Portugal was urged once more to end her colonial rule in Africa and grant full independence to the people of Angola and Mozambique.

The paper expresses the hope that Portugal will abide by the resolutions of the United Nations and abandon her colonial policy to let the people of Angola and Mozambique determine their own destiny.

In an editorial the daily *Parwan* discusses the need of establishing a paper production plant in the country. The paper mentions the achievements Afghanistan has made under the five year development plans and says that she is still making great efforts to exploit her natural and human resources.

The paper also refers to the ever increasing commercial and economic relations Afghanistan is making with other countries.

Now that the government is trying to improve the country's economic situation and is taking constructive steps, it is time that the establishment of a paper production plant should also be considered, asserts the paper.

The paper says that paper constitutes a prominent item in the list of the country's imports and with ever expanding education in the country the need for paper will rise.

It is hoped, says the paper, that either the government or the private sector investment will be made in the paper production plant so that not only the imports of the paper can be reduced and foreign exchange saved but that also job opportunity for a number of people will be provided.

Tid-Bits

Geneva

Between 3,000 and 6,000 people die from rabies each year, the World Health Organisation (WHO) reported here.

While 637 fatal cases of the disease had been reported in 92 countries in 1967, this was believed to represent only one fifth or one tenth of the actual fatalities.

In Europe, Germany was the country most affected and wild animals, notably foxes, were carrying the disease to such neighbouring countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Switzerland, WHO reported.

The first case of rabies after a long lull was reported in 1969 in France, while the disease was increasingly spreading in Belgium and Luxembourg.

In Europe it was mainly spread through foxes, but dogs were the chief carriers in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the World Health Organisation said.

Furth, Bavaria

A mistake by a salesgirl led to 35-year-old Hans B. spending a whole day locked in the toilet of a train, without a pair of trousers.

Hans went to Furth from his little town of Langenzenn to buy a new pair of trousers. On his way home in the train he went into the toilet to put on the new pair. He took off his old trousers and threw them out of the window. Then he unpacked his parcel.

It contained a pullover. The salesgirl had made a mistake.

Hans managed to attract the attention of the ticket collector who gave him permission to occupy the toilet for the rest of the day. After four return trips from his hometown to Furth, Hans was finally able to leave the train after nightfall and secure home in his underpants and shirt-tails.

Only a cat
Tokyo cats are not catching rats anymore these days.

Instead, they are down with diabetes and high blood pressure.

The cats here have become too fat, slow, soft, pampered and overcivilised. So says Dr Shiro Nakagawa, director of the Ueno Zoo hospital.

In a recent press interview, he said some of the cats sent to his hospital for dissection had intestines shrunk to the size of wires. This apparently had been caused by high concentrations of cholesterol and other fat-like substances in their blood, he said.

"A cat in this condition will surely become short of wind if it starts chasing a rat," the doctor declared.

Many people here, especially grain dealers, are grumbling loudly: "What's the use of keeping cats if their ratfighting abilities are reduced to almost nil?"

So, they are trying to get rid of the good-for-nothing cats. The

more conscientious take their cats to the Japan Animal Welfare Association for safe-keeping. But the hard-boiled kick them out of their homes while their neighbours are looking the other way.

Cape Kennedy

The Apollo 8 astronauts, like as well-equipped travellers carry a medical kit with them in case of emergencies.

Stowed in two pocket-size packs, they include eight different kinds of pills, first aid ointment, two bottles of eye drops, three nasal sprays, two compress bandages, 12 adhesive bandages, one oral thermometer and three pain suppression injectors.

The pills include antibiotics, aspirins, sleeping pills, stimulants, decongestant pills, pain killers, and tablets to combat nausea and diarrhoea.

Each spaceman also has a toothbrush and a small tube of toothpaste, packed in with the food supplies.

The moon journey will perhaps be most emotional for Betty Grissom, wife of the late Virgil I. Grissom, who died in the tragic Apollo fire in January last year. Grissom joined the astronaut's corps because he wanted to go to the moon.

Mrs. Grissom, who is here with her two sons, has not been to the Cape for over two years.

Charles Lindberg, the first man to fly the Atlantic solo in 1927, came to watch this new moment in the history of flight.

Colour Matching

Greater reliability in four matching and faster processing are among advantages offered by a fully automated fabrics dyehouse—believed to be the first of its kind in Europe—which recently went into full production in the English Midlands.

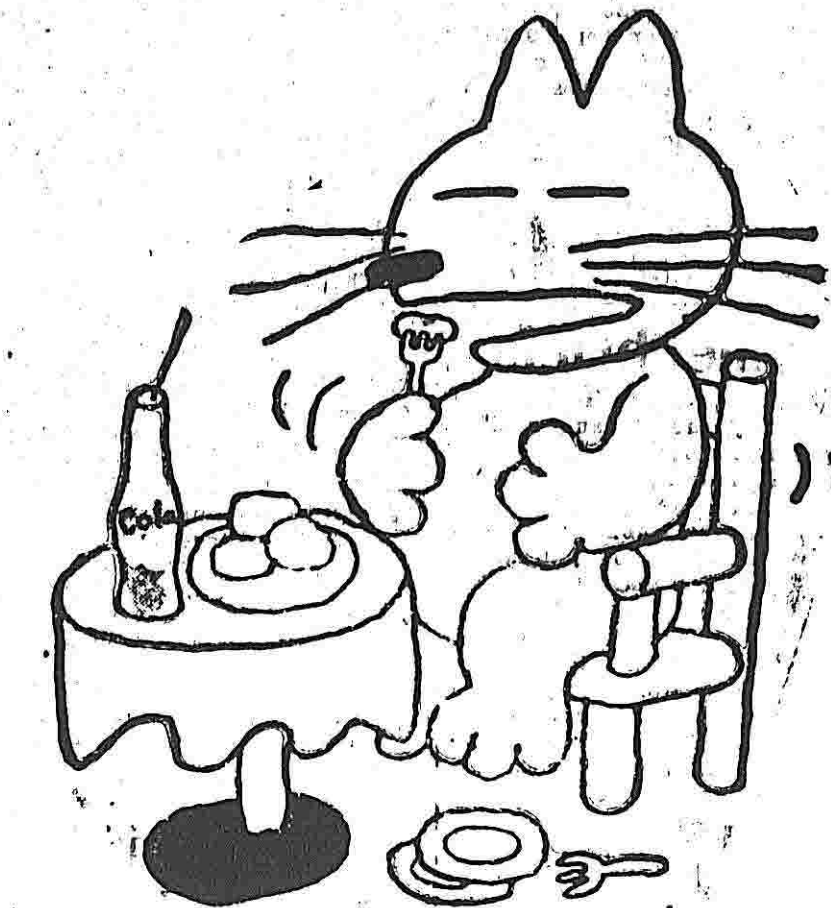
The new plant has been designed by the British Nylas Ray Company and installed at its factory at Long Eaton in Nottinghamshire. The heart of the unit is a computerised process control system.

The control system is linked to seven dyeing machines and is able to control three more. Each machine can be remotely controlled from a master panel, which also keeps a record of dyeings and controls the liquid flow.

Working a 12 hour day, the dyehouse will process about 140,000 linear yards of warp knitted fabric. This is expected to be doubled later with the introduction of a round-clock operation.

How old is old?
At the beginning of this century most people in the world could not confidently expect to live more than 50 years, and the incidence of deaths among children and young adults was much greater than it is today. Even a generation ago, the vast majority of the world's population had a life expectation of less than 65, though the number of deaths among the very young had been greatly reduced.

Today's children, and to a lesser extent their parents, have a



Tokyo cats here have become too fat, slow, soft, pampered and overcivilised.

much, better chance of reaching old age. Many gerontologists (medical specialists in the problems of growing old) think that present-day children should, given good health and other beneficial circumstances live to 80 or even 90 years of age. Some gerontologists believe that even an average life span of 100 years is attainable.

The previously-held view that people just get old and die is outdated. It has never been proved scientifically that age alone has caused a simple death.

Deterioration is often the result of disease rather than old age. For example, arterio-sclerosis, or hardening of the arteries, has for long been considered a normal aging process. Now however, it is known that it is a disease caused by an imbalance in the body's chemistry.

If any single process is responsible for aging, science has not yet learned what it is. Heredity certainly plays an important part, for an individual would seem to inherit his metabolism or physical rate of living.

Environment also influences metabolism. For example, experiments show that rats kept in a chilled environment out-live rats at room temperature simply because their metabolism is slowed down. Even the amount of sunlight a person, or animal received may play a part.

How long a person unencumbered by illness or mishap could live is unknown because nobody has yet experienced both perfect health and a complete absence of worry and frustration. Between 125 and 150 years seems a good enough theoretical figure.

Would there be any benefit in prolonged living? Would the added years merely be a period of dreary lassitude, awaiting the inevitable?

Recent findings seem to indicate that life can retain its vigour even into a very advanced age. Just as there is no death solely

from aging, neither is there sudden decrepitude due only to the aging process.

As still more diseases become controllable and more is learned about the inherited and even environmental causes of aging, man will approach still closer to his theoretical life span without major physical and mental debilitation.

Question no. 2099 came from Frankfurt. Professor Wirth of the association of medical and pharmaceutical studies there wanted to know how LSD works as a medicine and in psycho-analysis.

The computer in the data processing centre at the Bayer chemical firm required 3 minutes and 49 seconds. Then it came up with references to 34 excerpts from scientific publications—all on the requested topic, LSD.

The question about the "mind-expanding" drug LSD is one of thousands that come constantly to the Bayer firms' department of medical documentation and statistics. Their information service is extraordinary, to say the least.

Recently the whole arrangement received what its organizers call a finishing touch. The computer took over a large part of the work formerly done by handling questions with a system of punch-card procedures.

About pharmaceuticals developed by the Leverkusen company alone there appear an annual average of 4,000 publications. Moreover, 75 per cent of the medicines that are prescribed by physicians today were developed during the past 20 years.

The medical literature, so says Dr. Fink of the pharmaceutical and scientific division, doubles every five to ten years. "Nobody knows exactly just how fast," he adds.

This situation, and the breath-taking tempo at which new preparations are being developed and approved for use motivated. The big chemical and pharmaceutical firm to take special action.

The Bayer people cooperated with three German firms and two companies abroad to collect excerpts from technical journals starting in January 1959, and to store this material.

Afghan Diary

By A. Staff Writer

After several of my friends had read last Wednesday's "Afghan Diary", I had the pleasure of having the central figure in the story in my place.

To tell you the truth, I was a little taken aback thinking that I had made some mistake and he was there to admonish me. Contrary to my apprehension, he seemed highly amused with every bit of my writing. He had even given an "authorised" translation of the whole thing to his spouse who in turn had read it to the children.

As I did not expect my friend to go that far, I asked him about the reaction of his wife and kids to my revealing narrative.

"It was excellent", he said "but my wife made one comment." Getting eager to find out what sort of comment that charming woman had made, I asked him passionately to tell me all about it.

He said that according to his wife, I had missed the part that showed how much of an actor he was. The way he acts the moment he enters the house and when he departs.

I instantly realised I had really missed the most interesting part. My friend cannot have his cake and eat it too without some superb acting. His artfulness and his command of the situation always help him carry the day.

My docile friend finds it tough to be surrounded by his wife and children before embarking upon an unauthorised outing or after returning at an unprecisely timed hour.

In recent months his wife has given up all the hope of rehabilitating him but his elder daughter and the rest of the kids are still not disappointed in their naughty "dad".

They always try to press him hard especially before his departure. At least they bombard him with all sorts of questions which he has to either answer or break their little hearts.

And mind you, he is a good father. He loves everyone of the kids and treats the eldest like friends.

On one particular Friday morning when we were sitting in the sitting room waiting for him to get dressed, we could not help overhearing the following interrogation which "degenerated" into a series of commands:

The wife: And may I know where are you going today?

The husband: To my friend's country farm, as usual. I am going to bring you a basket of some lovely grapes, the ones you like most, you know.

Elder daughter: But you go to that God-damned farm every Friday...

Husband: Hush...Your uncle is listening. Go and bring my slippers.

The eldest son: But daddy, you promised to take us to your uncle's?

Husband: Oh, my uncle's...I am glad you mentioned it, son. He is going out with a few friends to do some duck shooting.

The younger son: But you said your uncle was in bed, struck with flu?

Husband: Oh yes, so I said. But according to the latest reports he has completely recovered and must be...

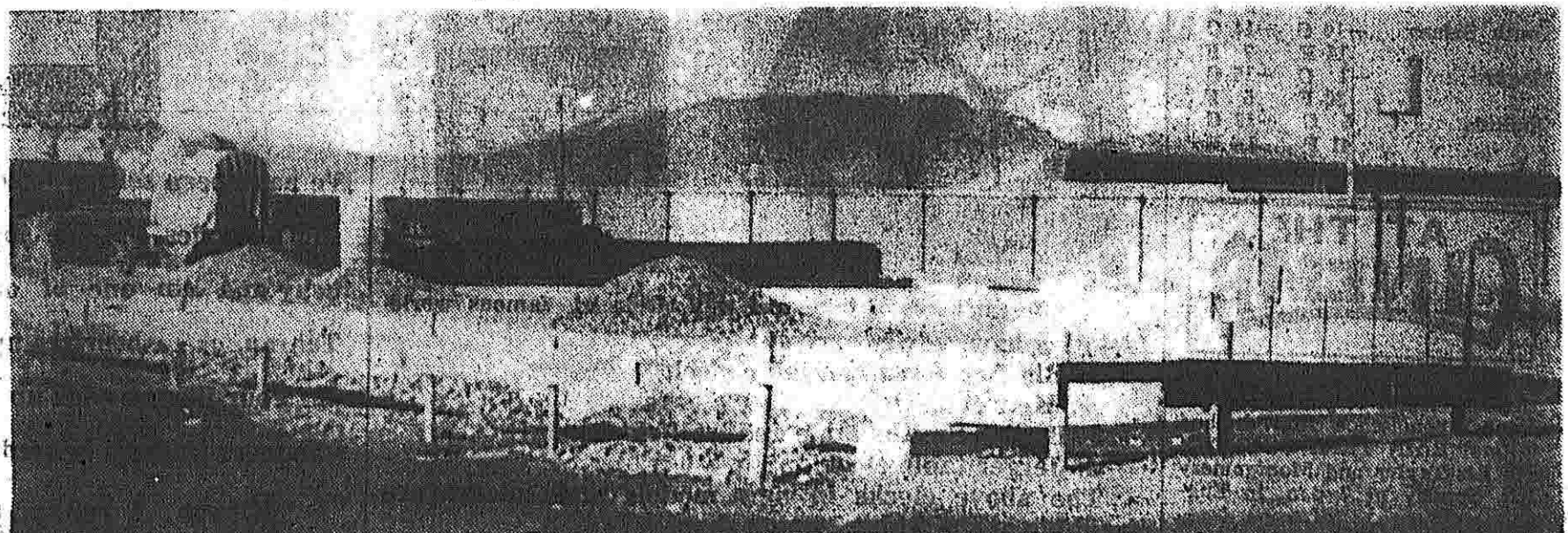
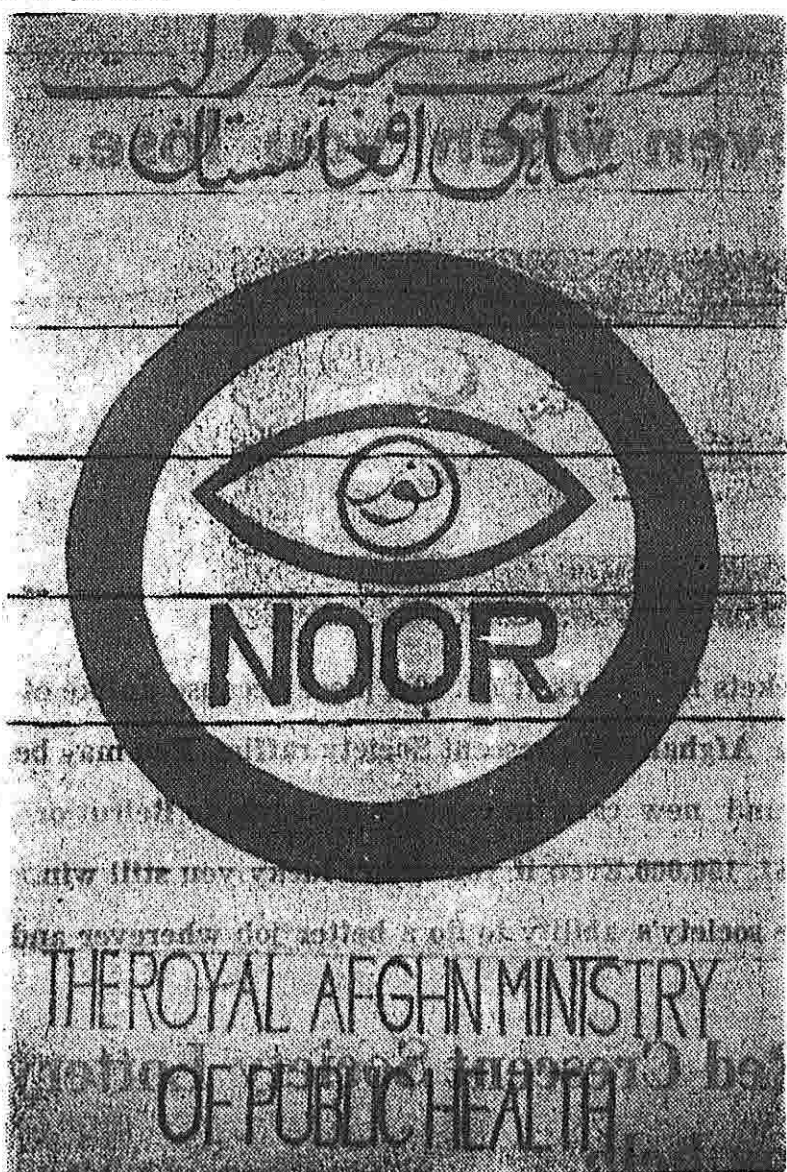
Wife: aiming at a ducks in a shimmering pond. Completely recovered in one day! You can't give me a flat lie like this.

Husband: Sweetheart, what about long sleeve shirt you like so much. You know whenever I put that darned thing on, everybody on the street stares at me green with envy saying to themselves "Oh what a lucky guy! He must have a wonderful wife to choose this stuff for him."

Wife: You can't give me that crap anymore. I will go and bring it to you.

Husband: And you my charming daughter, could you polish the slippers and see if you can find a pair of matching socks.

(Continued on page 4)



Airlines

Ariana Afghan Airlines:
Kandahar, Kabul
Arrival 1330 FG-401
New Delhi, Kabul
Arrival 1530 FG-303
Herat, Mazar, Kunduz, Kabul
Arrival 1610 FG-241
Kabul, Kunduz, Mazar, Herat
Departure 0830 FG-240
Kabul, Kandahar
Departure 0900 FG-400
Kabul, New Delhi
Departure 1000 FG-302

Bakhtar Afghan Airlines:
Faizabad, Taloqan, Kunduz, Kabul
Arrival 1420 BL-04
Kabul, Kunduz, Taloqan, Faizabad
Departure 0830 BL-03

IRAN AIRLINES:
Tehran, Kabul
Arrival 0855 IR-732
Kabul, Tehran
Departure 1005 IR-733

PIA
Peshawar, Kabul
Arrival 1050 PK-606
Kabul, Peshawar
Departure 1150 PK-607

AEROFLOT:
Kabul, Tashkent, Moscow
Departure 0835 SU-020

Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT:
Farhad Jade Maiwand
Jawad Kute Sangi
Tel: 24906
Tareque Moh, Jan Khan Watt.
Asri Abib Jade Maiwand
Roshan Jade Maiwand
Tel: 23649
Ahmad Shah Baba Temor Shahi
Watt.
Tel: 20507
Nassim Section Pule Kheshti
Ansari Share Nau
Tel: 20520
Nazeri Share Nau
Watan Jade Nader Pashtton
Tel: 21026
Bu Ali Darwae Lahori
Tel: 20531
Share Nau and Karte Char
General Medical Depot branches
Telephones: 20079 and 41252

Important
Telephones

Police Station —20
Traffic Department —41700
Airport —21263-20872
Fire Department 13
Telephone repair 29
Main post office 24981

Free Exchange Rates At
D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 25.—Following are the exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank expressed per unit in Afghani of foreign currency today December 25.
Buying Selling
Af. 72.25 (per U.S. dollars) Af. 72.75
Af. 173.40 (per pound sterling) Af. 174.60
Af. 1806.25 (per hundred DM) Af. 1818.15
Af. 1682.18 (per hundred Swiss franc) Af. 1643.84
Af. 1462.55 (per hundred France franc) 1472.63

Weather

Skies in the northern and central regions will be cloudy and in other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Farah, Laghman and Jalalabad with a high of 16 C, 61 F. The coldest area was Shahrak with a low of -34 C, -29 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11:00 a.m. was 1 C, 34 F with clear skies. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 8 to 10 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	4 C -1 C
	39 F 30 F
Herat	5 C -3 C
	41 F 26 F
Mazare Sharif	5 C 0 C
	41 F 32 F
Kunduz	4 C 2 C
	39 F 36 F
Bamian	-5 C -13 C
	23 F 8.6 F
Lal	-15 C -32 C
	23 F -25 F
North Salang	-12 C -16 C
	10 F 3 F
South Salang	-10 C -14 C
	14 F 7 F
Moqur	-1 C -15 C
	30 F 5 F
Ghalmi	5 C -13 C
	41 F 8.6 F

AT THE
CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 1, 4, 7 and 10 p.m. American colour cinemascopic film dubbed in Farsi **RAIN TREE COUNTRY** with Liz Taylor and Montgomery Clift. Sunday at 7 p.m. in English.

PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film **THREE INSANES** with Gosh.

Malaysian rule over Sabah
still basic condition

KUALA LUMPUR, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Malaysia declared Tuesday the secret draft communiqué signed by ministers of the Association of South East Asian nations (ASEAN) in Thailand recently was the minimum condition for normalising suspended diplomatic relations between herself and the Philippines.

This was stated by foreign ministry spokesman Abdullah Majid to the press who had asked him to comment on reports from Manila that the Philippines Foreign Policy Council was recommending changes in the communiqué to President Marcos before it was approved.

The communiqué—whose contents have not been revealed—was agreed on at an informal meeting of ASEAN ministers in-

cluding Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak and outgoing Philippines Foreign Secretary Narciso Ramos, as an ASEAN attempt to reconcile its two members in dispute over Manila's claim to Sabah, and to end a stalemate in the organisation.

Abdullah Majid said Malaysia regretted that the Philippines had found it necessary to amend the joint communiqué approved by the ministers, including Ramos.

"The communiqué which emphasises Malaysia's sovereignty over Sabah is the minimum condition for normalising diplomatic relations so that ASEAN can proceed and be reactivated," he said.

Malaysia has already informed Thailand—whose Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman took the initiative in the matter—of her acceptance of the communiqué.

Abdullah Majid reaffirmed the Malaysian belief that the ASEAN communiqué must be accepted in total or rejected and not amended. He said any amendment by the Philippines must be a separate exercise altogether.

Though the communiqué has not been released it is understood the Philippines objects to a passage asserting "Malaysian sovereignty over Sabah, though it also acknowledges Manila's right to pursue the claim even though Malaysia has rejected it."

N. Korea rejects
UN resolution
on peace force

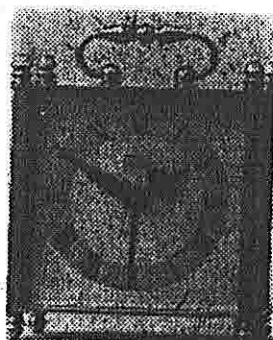
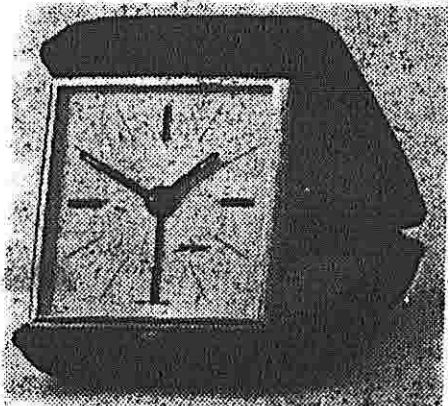
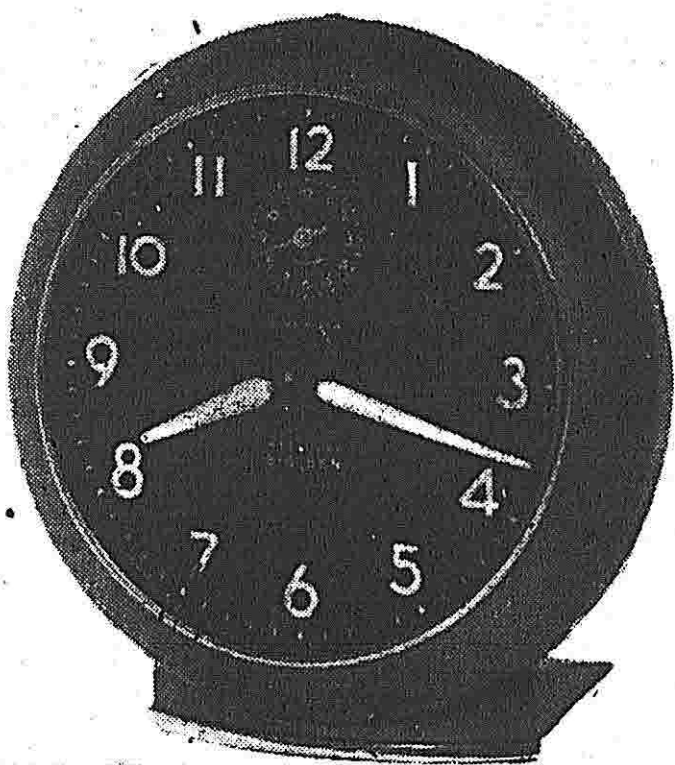
PYONGYANG, Dec. 25, (Tass).—North Korea resolutely rejects and declares invalid and unlawful the "resolution" on the so-called "Korean question" passed at the last session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The statement of the KDPR government transmitted by the Korean news agency says that this resolution was passed without participation or consent of the representative of the KDPR government, the only lawful government of Korea, contrary to the will and interests of the Korean people.

The KDPR government refutes the United States allegations on the necessity to continue the occupation of South Korea by American forces under the United Nations flag, to preserve there "the United Nations commission for reunification and rehabilitation of Korea."

For a correct solution of the question of the country's reunification it is necessary in the first place to evacuate the American forces from South Korea, to disband the "commission for reunification and rehabilitation of Korea," the statement stresses.

ALARM CLOCKS



Different kinds of table and wall clocks of famous world factories have newly arrived:

1. Big Ben Canadian table clock
2. Kenzel table and wall clocks
3. British Smiths table and wall clocks
4. Jerger table clock

The above clocks in new models and colours are available at the Akbari watch shop.

Address: First floor Pashtany Tejaraty Bank and Watch shop on the first floor of the Park Hotel in Mohammad Jan Khan Wat.

Tass reporters assess 23rd session

(Continued from page 2)
African peoples. Speeches by representatives of Afro-Asian countries showed that the imperialist powers bear the main responsibility for the retention of the vestiges of colonialism.

By an overwhelming majority the session went on record in favour of the early implementation of the historic United Nations declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.

A major specific result of the session was the approval of the draft international convention under which war criminals and perpetrators of crimes against humanity may be prosecuted without statutory limitations. It is significant that the representatives of Poland and Yugoslavia signed the convention already at

the session.
The delegates sharply denounced Nazism, neo-Nazism, racism and other similar ideology and practice, resting on racial intolerance and terror. They urged the states to outlaw all organisations, propagating racist ideas, and to instigate judicial proceedings against them.

Speeches of most participants in the session and a number of its specific resolutions most sharply denounce the aggressive expansionist policy of the Israeli ruling quarters that threaten peace and security in the Middle East. The session eloquently demonstrated that Tel Aviv's present policy, though backed by some western powers, has no future.

The General Assembly in its resolutions on refugees and hu-

man rights emphasised the criminal actions of the Israeli military on occupied Arab territories and sharply denounced them as violation of elementary rules of international law.

We must also note the session's decision on recognition of Russian as a working language in the United Nations. This equitable decision for which Soviet diplomacy and delegations of a number of other countries have been striving for in the course of many years, once again is evidence of the growing authority of the Soviet Union throughout the world, international recognition of the tremendous Soviet contribution to the struggle of the peoples for peace and justice on earth, to the advance of world culture, science and art.

(TASS)

Afghan diary

(Continued from page 3)
Eldest son: Daddy, you didn't tell me when are you going to come back?

Husband: Oh that, but I am not going to do that unless you brush my coat outside in the courtyard.

Younger daughter: Are you coming to have supper with us? Grandfather would be here in the evening.

Husband: Oh sweetie, how cute you look with that striped shirt. Would you bring your father's handkerchief from the bed-room and be a good girl?

Wife: Your Excellency your shirt is ready.

Husband: Thanks a million, darling. Now would you be kind enough to go to the other room and join my friends. They might think you are getting kind of...

Wife: You mean, rude, which I am, and I am going to tell your friends to stop this once for all. I am at the point of a nervous breakdown.

Husband: Hush. They know how you feel from time to time. Sweetheart, they are all married men and have similar problems with their own wives. How about giving me my check coat from the hanger inside the yellow cupboard in the right corner of the bed-room, eh?

Wife: I know, I know, you don't have to give me such detailed instructions. Do you need anything else which your orderly should bring along, sir?

Husband: None at all sergeant, none at all. Hold your horses till I return. How about a little kiss to keep me happy all the day in your absence, eh?

Wife: Oh you foxy son of a gun, but don't make it too long or noisy. Your friends are listening—they are anyway.

BONN, Dec. 25, (DPA).—West Germany has threatened no one and worked for peace in the twenty years of its existence. Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger said last night in a Christmas broadcast to the nation.

He said the past year was a success because the peace was kept and the threatening economic crisis averted.

West Germany, Kiesinger said, would continue to seek an accommodation with the East German regime to lessen the suffering of German partition. But he ruled out recognition of a second German state.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
Every Thursday 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.
Every Saturday 6 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Dinner Dance
With music by "the Blue Sharks" and a select Menu.

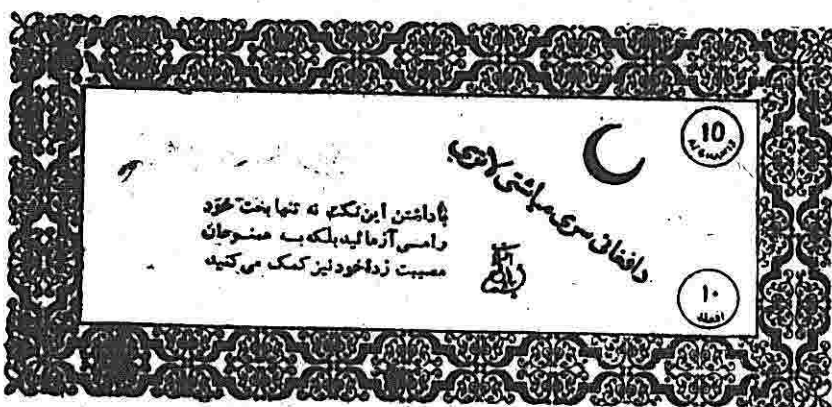
THIS
IS
A
HOUSE
AD

That means we're going to advertise ourselves.

Actually, everybody does it. (Even you, sometimes?)

But we're going to be a bit different and admit that we need some help. Yours.
We're looking for new subscribers. Could you recommend us to a friend? He'll get a 10% discount if you do.

Be a winner even when you lose.



We have been selling lottery tickets for years at Af. 10 a piece because unlike other lotteries no one loses in Afghan Red Crescent Society raffles. You may be lucky and win one of our brand new cars, an expense paid trip to Beirut or Tehran, or cash prizes up to Af. 150,000. Even if you aren't lucky you still win. Your money adds up to the society's ability to do a better job wherever and whenever its help is needed.

**Buy Afghan Red Crescent Society Lottery
Ticket. They help.**